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BROOKFIELD STANDS FIRM.
HE REFUSES TO MAKE ANY CONCESSIONS
TO THE PLATT ELEMENT.

RESULT OF HIS CONFERENCE WITH CHAIRMAN LAUTERBACH—THE COMMISSIONER CANNOT GIVE UP ANY OF HIS AUTHORITY TO A POLITICAL BOSS, AS IT WOULD BE CONTRARY TO THE POLICY OF THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

The much-talked-of Brookfield-Lauterbach conference took place last night. It can be safely said that Mr. Platt's representative failed to secure any promise whatever of the recognition in the way of patronage demanded from the Commissioner of Public Works.

For several days the atmosphere has been full of reports of an approaching conference which was to result in great things for the Platt faction of this city. Commissioner Brookfield, of the Department of Public Works, representing Mayor Strong and the municipal government, and Edward Lauterbach, chairman of the Republican County Committee, representing Thomas C. Platt and Thomas J. Platt's part of the county organization, were to get together and "settle matters." Nothing less than an agreement on the part of Mr. Brookfield to bestow as many offices upon Mr. Platt's crowd as he gave to his own friends was to be the outcome of the conference, according to spokesmen for the Platt faction. Mr. Lauterbach and his colleagues, while busy at the City Hall, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and other places, arranging for the conference, called it "a movement for the recognition of the regular Republican organization." Mr. Lauterbach had a number of interviews with Mayor Strong at his office, with Mr. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at Mr. Platt's office, at No. 49 Broadway. He also saw and talked with other prominent Republicans. The question of "recognition" such as would give Mr. Platt the grant of half the offices in the Department of Public Works to parrot out among his followers was all that was necessary, according to Mr. Lauterbach, to restore peace, harmony and brotherly love to the party.

NO OBJECTION TO A MEETING.

When Commissioner Brookfield was approached on the subject, he said he saw no reason why he and Chairman Lauterbach should not meet and talk over measures calculated to secure harmony in the party. Mr. Lauterbach and he had been personal friends for twenty years and the political occurrences of the last few months had not in any wise disturbed their personal friendship.

The conference was arranged to take place at the Republican Club, No. 455 Fifth-ave., last evening. Both are members of the club. Mr. Brookfield was one of its earliest presidents. Mr. Lauterbach is now first vice-president. It was a place where both could meet on equal ground.

NO SIGNS OF GREAT JOY.

Mr. Lauterbach was the first to leave the conference-room. When he came downstairs he quickly donned his overcoat and prepared to leave the building. Mr. Lauterbach made a manful effort to look happy, but it was not successful. Disappointment and failure were written unmistakably on his usually bright and cheerful face.

"I cannot tell you anything that took place between Mr. Brookfield and myself," he said blandly in reply to questions from reporters. "I can only say that we spent a delightful evening together, and talked of peace, amity, concord, friendship, good will and all such noble subjects. What was the result of our talk? You must ask Mr. Brookfield. I refer you to him for a statement."

Mr. Brookfield had by this time followed Mr. Lauterbach downstairs to the ground floor, and while the reporters were greeting the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Lauterbach hastily took his leave. Mr. Brookfield looked as if his new office had furnished him almost too much work. He was pale and evidently fatigued, but there was a gleam of quiet determination in his eyes, and his face wore the expression of a man who had discharged a duty, disagreeable as it might be. Mr. Brookfield, on his part, also courteously declined to say anything about the meeting between Mr. Lauterbach and himself further than to say that the situation was gone over pleasantly, and the needs and welfare of the party discussed in the best possible humor on both sides; but what conclusions had been arrived at he must positively refuse to say.

NO CONCESSIONS SECURED.

Although Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Brookfield refused to say anything about the evening's talk or the result arrived at, it was afterward learned that Mr. Platt's representative retired without obtaining any of the concessions he started in to secure. The programme for an equal division of the patronage of his office, or any sort of surrender of the places in his official control, Mr. Brookfield declined to think of.

"I am the Commissioner of Public Works, not Mr. Platt." Mr. Brookfield is represented as saying. "I cannot consent to any plan that would take from me the authority which the law invests in me. I alone am responsible for the proper discharge of my duties as Mayor and to the public, and I cannot share that responsibility with Mr. Platt or any other man."

Mr. Lauterbach diplomatically argued the question of the "right" of the Republican organization of New-York City to recognition." But Mr. Brookfield was unable to see the subject in the same light as Mr. Lauterbach did. An anti-Platt man said that "recognizing" had already been given to the organization of which Mr. Lauterbach was chairman in the appointment by Mr. Brookfield yesterday of Columbus O. Johnson, the second vice-president of the Republican County Committee, to be Water Register, one of the best offices in his gift.

Mr. Brookfield, it was said, told Mr. Lauterbach that he could not make a deeper anxiety for the welfare of the Republican party and the success of its principles, and not less in the organization more ardently desired peace and harmony than he but he could not see how it could be obtained by conforming to the plan proposed by Mr. Lauterbach. Besides, the Commissioner was irrevocably committed to the non-partition policy of Mayor Strong, and the schemes for harmonic union which Mr. Lauterbach were utterly subversive of and foreign to the Mayor's policy. This of itself was sufficient to prevent his acceptance of Mr. Lauterbach's views.

GLOOM AMONG THE PLATT MEN.

The news that Mr. Lauterbach's movement for harmony had met defeat at the conference with Commissioner Brookfield reached the Fifth Avenue Hotel at a late hour last night, and was the theme of overshadowing interest with the politicians there. The Commissioner's conclusions were applauded by the best men in the party and by citizens generally, regardless of politics. The report of the result was received with some gloom of foreboding disappointment by members of the Platt faction, but the majority of those who heard of it last night were delighted with the nerve and good, sound sense displayed by the Commissioner.

Sen. O'Conor, who is in the city, had a session with Mr. Platt in the latter's apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening. When he came down to the corridor afterward he was silent and uncommunicative. Evidently Platt was in no good humor.

It was reported last night that Senator Parsons, of Monroe County, had received instructions that he must absolutely himself openly with Platt, or his bill, appropriating \$100,000 for the Genesee River water scheme, will receive the same treatment according to ex-Speaker Malby's army tradition.

A POLICEMAN INDICTED FOR MURDER.

Among the many other indictments returned by the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions yesterday was one for murder in the first degree against James O'Leary, a policeman, who on Feb. 22 last shot and killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. White, during a dispute with her, at their house, No. 218 Monroe-st. The defendant will appear before the court to plead in a few days, when the date of his trial will be fixed.

THE REVOLT IN CUBA.

GENERAL LACHAMERE AND A COMMITTEE OF INSURGENTS CONFER.

REFORMS SOUGHT BY THE LATTER—A BAND OF REBELS DISPERSED BY REGULARS—REVOLUTIONISTS AND TROOPS IN COLLISION—THE OUTBREAK CONDEMNED IN THE CORTEZ.

Havana, Feb. 28.—The committee sent to Santiago City by the Baire insurgents arrived there last night. They did not see Governor Capriles, but they had a long conference with General Lachamere, commander of the troops ordered out to suppress the revolt. They defined the attitude of the insurgents toward the authorities, and explained to the General the reforms which they desired. The committee are now returning to Baire, accompanied by a delegation from the Autonomist party in Santiago.

Irregular troops overtook the Guantanamo insurgents last evening and opened fire upon them. The insurgents stood their ground after they saw that further flight would be useless. The result of the fight is not known here.

Marcos Garcia, formerly a revolutionary leader but now the Mayor of Sanctus Spiritus, has issued a proclamation strongly condemning the insurgent leaders and exhorting all Cuban patriots, whatever their party affiliations may be, to disengage the present revolt, which, he says, cannot succeed and will result only in harm to the island.

The insurgent band led by Marrero, near Jaguay-Grande, in the Province of Matanzas, has been dispersed by regular troops. A few of its members have been arrested and others have been driven to seek refuge far from the town. There is little sympathy with the insurgents in Matanzas as in Havana and Santiago. The revolt is condemned generally as hopeless and injurious to all the best interests of the island.

The warship Infanta Isabel sailed last evening for Santiago. The Francisco and Urbano Sanchez, which left Santiago on account of the insurrection, arrived here last night and sailed today for Mexico.

Dr. Pedro Betancourt, who was active in the insurrection at Ybarra, tried to sail for Spain today, but was prevented by the authorities.

Madrid, Feb. 28.—The Cortes devoted several hours to a discussion of Cuban affairs. The Ministers expressed entire approval of the action of the Cuban officials. The leaders of all sections of the Opposition, including even the West Indian Autonomists, offered their full support in all efforts to quell the outbreak. Six thousand troops are held in readiness to embark for Havana. All the available troops in Porto Rico also are ready to start for Cuba in case of need.

THE EVER FAITHFUL ISLE IN A TUMULT.

FIGHTING REPORTED IN THE INTERIOR—CUBAN LEADERS IN MORRO CASTLE DUNGEONS.

Jacksonville, Feb. 28 (Special).—The steamer Mascotte, of the Plant system, arrived at Tampa to-night with papers from Havana which show that the insurgents are actively at work in the interior of Cuba. The paper reports a small engagement near Matanzas, with slight losses. One band of insurgents near Ybarra is being pursued by a Spanish regiment just sent out from Havana, as the authorities wish to make an example of them. Advice from the eastern side of the island shows that the uprising is not suppressed. Several hundred insurgents are under arms, and they defy the Spaniards arrayed against them, who show no disposition to force a battle.

In Havana the following persons have been thrown into dungeons in Castle Morro: Edward Laborde, Martin Aristides, Abelardo Rodriguez, Julio Sanz and J. M. Aguirre. Laborde is the brother of the Pullman car conductor who, it is alleged, was poisoned in a New-York restaurant on Monday. Another is the brother of one of the students killed in 1871. Sangalli was at a ball, and was taken in his dress suit. He and Aguirre are naturalized American citizens. They are suspected of plotting to try them. Both have applied to General Williams for protection.

Key West advises that the Spanish garrison of the fort is not yet here, probably to watch for the filibusters. It is rumored that the Governor-General has declared Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba in a state of war, and troops have been pushed hurriedly down the coast. A formal charge of treason was entered against Hicks, and Justice Seaman committed him to the Queen's County jail at Long Island City, for examination.

In his statement to Justice Seaman, the prisoner said that he had served two years in State Prison for a felony and another term for attempting to release a prisoner from jail.

REPLIES TO THE EDITOR.

THE EX-PRIEST STRONGLY GUARDED BY POLICE AT THE HALL AND IN THE STREETS OF SAVANNAH.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 28.—A guard of fifty police surrounded Old Fellow's Hall during the lecture of Slattery, the ex-priest, to-night. Several hundred people gathered in the streets, drawn by curiosity. There was no disturbance, however. The police kept the crowd moving, and whenever a knot of people stopped within a block of the hall it was ordered to "move on."

Seven hundred people were in the hall, and listened to the lecture, which was a discussion of theology of the Roman Catholic Church and an alleged exposure of the secrets of the confessional. The lecturer died largely in ridicule and satire. The crowd in the hall was quiet and orderly, and seemingly in sympathy with the lecturer. At the close of the lecture Slattery announced that A. P. A. organizers would be in Savannah within twenty-four hours. He said that he was a member of the A. P. A., but denied that he was a representative of the organization.

The crowds on the outside of the hall waited for Slattery's arrival, and there were fears that an attempt might be made to attack him. A detail of police was drawn up in front of the hall entrance and escorted the ex-priest to his hotel, half a dozen blocks away. The crowd followed, but there was no trouble. A hundred or more persons followed Slattery when he was cleared, and Satterly, who was accompanied by his wife, entered the corridor. There was only one arrest, that of a man who shouted an offensive epithet at the ex-priest as he passed and who was arrested for disorderly conduct.

Eleven arrests have been made so far for participation in Monday night's disturbance. Two of the arrested men were sentenced to jail in the first instance, and the others are yet to have a hearing.

Slattery's wife lectured this afternoon to several hundred women on the "Sisterhood of the Church and the Confessional." Slattery announced to-night that he would go from here to Atlanta.

ACCUSED HIS FATHER IN COURT.

A COLORED BOY MAKES DAMAGING CHARGES AGAINST A MINISTER—FORCED TO PLACE STONES AND TIMBERS ON A RAILROAD TRACK.

The Rev. Charles W. Hicks, colored, who at one time preached in a church at Hempstead, L. I., and who has been a familiar figure at camp-meetings in the various villages, was arrested in Justice Seaman's courtroom at Wantagh Wednesday night while attending the trial of his son, Edward Hicks, who was charged with throwing stones at Long Island Railroad trains. The boy pleaded guilty and gave his testimony which, in addition to implicating his father, furnished a clew to several petty burglaries and also to an attempt to wreck a Long Island train in December last. Young Hicks is fifteen years old. After his case had been disposed of, he gave some interesting facts concerning his father, whom he referred to as "a bad nigger." He asked to be sent away to some place where his father could not see him, and then said that it was his father who compelled him to place large stones and timbers on the railroad tracks near Merrick in December with a view of wrecking a train. He accused his father of poisoning a pig and of stealing a brace and other small articles from different people in Merrick. Young Scott's testimony created a sensation in the court. Hicks was highly indignant and frequently interrupted his father, and the court was asked to restrain him. The judge, however, believed that he was under oath, Judge.

Edward retained by telling the court that the stone articles could not be found, and a brace in the pocket book, but he could not find them now.

Hicks made an attempt to leave the courtroom but Constable Wilson grabbed hold of him just as he was about to throw the blackjack out of the yard. The article named was never found. The boy, however, with a bottle of whisky, a formal charge of larceny was entered against Hicks, and Justice Seaman committed him to the Queen's County jail at Long Island City, for examination.

In his statement to Justice Seaman, the prisoner said that he had served two years in State Prison for a felony and another term for attempting to release a prisoner from jail.

REPENTING AT LEISURE OF THEIR FOLLY.

TWO STUDENTS NOW WANT THE COURTS TO ANNULL THEIR MARRIAGE BONDS.

Buffalo, Feb. 28 (Special).—The steamer Mascotte, of the Plant system, arrived at Tampa to-night with papers from Havana which show that the insurgents are actively at work in the interior of Cuba. The paper reports a small engagement near Matanzas, with slight losses. One band of insurgents near Ybarra is being pursued by a Spanish regiment just sent out from Havana, as the authorities wish to make an example of them. Advice from the eastern side of the island shows that the uprising is not suppressed. Several hundred insurgents are under arms, and they defy the Spaniards arrayed against them, who show no disposition to force a battle.

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CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS DISAGREE.

THE QUESTION OF A LEADER CAUSES TROUBLE—HOPEFUL IN THIS CITY.

The Ward Line steamer Orizaba, which arrived here yesterday morning from Mexican ports and Havana, brought the first details of the reported uprising in Cuba. The Orizaba reached Havana about 8 o'clock on last Sunday morning and left again at 10:30, consequently the officers and passengers did not have an opportunity to gather many particulars as to the extent of the insurrection. It was learned, however, that on the morning of Sunday the rebel general Julio Saraguri, was arrested with about thirty members of the first families of Havana, and was imprisoned in the Cabanas, a military prison. The Cubans here are very anxious to know what has become of the rebels.

Key West advises that the Spanish garrison of the fort is not yet here, probably to watch for the filibusters. It is rumored that the Governor-General has declared Matanzas and Santiago de Cuba in a state of war, and troops have been pushed hurriedly down the coast. A formal charge of treason was entered against Hicks, and Justice Seaman committed him to the Queen's County jail at Long Island City, for examination.

Next morning the young men realized what they had done. They returned to the college, but the young men who were with them were not present. About 10 o'clock the party drove up to the home of the Rev. Frederick Schelle, of St. Stephen's United Evangelical Church, at No. 66 Broadway. They asked to be married, and one couple acted as best man and bride, while the other two women they drove around for some time and then decided to get married. About 11 o'clock the party drove up to the home of the Rev. Frederick Schelle, of St. Stephen's United Evangelical Church, at No. 66 Broadway. They asked to be married, and one couple acted as best man and bride, while the other two women they drove around for some time and then decided to get married. About 11 o'clock the party drove up to the home of the Rev. Frederick Schelle, of St. Stephen's United Evangelical Church, at No. 66 Broadway. 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